

ITALY WAS GUILTY OF TREACHERY, SAYS AUSTRIA IN LATEST RED BOOK

Continued from First Page.
Death of Marquis di San Giuliano, when the portfolio of foreign affairs passed into Sonnino's hands at the beginning of November. It became apparent that Italy, without considering her treaty obligations or any moral scruples, was sure that the opportunity had arrived, both of her own accord and as a result of the struggle against Austria-Hungary, to force Austria to cede the southern districts which are populated by Italians.

This treaty should threaten the political security of one of the high contracting parties, and the latter is thereby obliged to declare war, the other two signatories bind themselves to observe a benevolent neutrality towards their ally, each reserving the right to enter the war when it considers it desirable in order to make compensation for the loss of their ally.
Article VII reads:
'Austria, Germany and Italy, having in view merely to preserve as far as possible the territorial status quo in the Near East, bind themselves to use their influence to prevent any territorial change prejudicial to one of the other signatories. For this purpose they will mutually give all information tending to enlighten their own intentions and those of each of the Powers. Should, however, the case occur that in the course of events the maintenance of the status quo in the Balkans or on the eastern coasts or islands in the Adriatic is impossible, and that the maintenance of the status quo is possible through the action of a third Power or the wise Austria or Italy are obliged themselves to alter the status quo by occupation must take place only after previous agreement between both Powers based on the principle of mutual compensation of all advantages, territorial or otherwise, according to each beyond the present status quo and satisfying the interests and just demands of both parties.'

for certain compensations in case Austria-Hungary derived advantages territorial or otherwise in the Balkan peninsula from the war. The imperial and royal government accepted this standpoint and declared itself ready to submit the question to discussion, simultaneously asserting the difficulty of determining compensations as long as it was uncertain what advantages Austria-Hungary would derive from the war. The royal government shared this opinion, this fact was evident as well from the statement of the late Marquis di San Giuliano of August 25, 1914, saying: 'It is as yet premature to speak of compensations, as from the Duke d'Aviano's remarks after our retreat from Serbia: 'Now there is no reason for compensations.'
The imperial and royal government always has been ready to enter into negotiations for this purpose, the imperial and royal government attributing the greatest importance to the maintenance of friendly relations with Italy, and therefore accepted negotiations when the Italian government again brought forward demands concerning the cessation of territorial parts of the monarchy as compensations to Italy, though in our opinion Article VII never referred to territorial parts of the monarchy as compensations, but merely to the Italian peninsula. During the negotiations on this question the imperial and royal government always was guided by a sincere wish to reach an agreement with Italy. When for ethical, political and military reasons it was explained in Germany that it was impossible to accede to the demands of the royal government, still the sacrifices which the imperial and royal government was ready to make were so important that they were justified by the wish to continue the alliance which had existed for so many years to the mutual advantage of both parties.
The royal government points to the fact that Austria's concessions were only to become effective at an uncertain time, to wit, the end of the war, thus appearing to indicate that Austria had lost all value. Though the imperial and royal government emphasized the material impossibility of immediate surrender of the eastern territories, the still declared herself willing to offer all the necessary guarantees and prepare to surrender them within the shortest possible time. The imperial and royal government's evident good will and the necessary guarantees were shown throughout the negotiations, and there was no wish to justify the Italian government's view that all hope of an agreement was excluded.
'Such an agreement, however, was possible only when both sides entered into a sincere and harmonious understanding. The imperial and royal government cannot accept the Italian government's declaration that it wishes full freedom of action in its intention to consider the treaty with Austria-Hungary null and void. This declaration is plainly in contradiction of the solemn obligations accepted by Austria-Hungary on August 7, 1914, stipulating the duration of the alliance to July 31, 1920, after one year's previous notice. No provisions were made for the cancellation of the treaty before that time, that when the royal Italian government arbitrarily took back from all obligations, the imperial and royal government refused to take the responsibility for the consequences arising from this action.
The Red Book concludes with the text of the declaration of war presented by Italy on October 7, 1914, signed by the Italian minister of foreign affairs, Count Borchardt, on August 2, 1914, after one year's previous notice. No provisions were made for the cancellation of the treaty before that time, that when the royal Italian government arbitrarily took back from all obligations, the imperial and royal government refused to take the responsibility for the consequences arising from this action.
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PLEA FOR DELAY IN FRANK CASE WINS

Governor Unexpectedly Puts Off the Hearing Until Monday.
MILITIA OUT; NOT NEEDED. ATLANTA, Ga., June 12.—The hearing before Gov. Slaton of the final plea for clemency for Leo M. Frank, condemned to die on June 22 as the slayer of Mary Phagan, was adjourned unexpectedly at 12:30 o'clock to-day until Monday morning at 9 o'clock, when Solicitor Dorsey, who appeared to oppose interference with the death sentence, asked for additional time.
The adjournment came at the close of an argument by ex-Governor Joseph M. Brown, who headed a delegation of Marietta citizens in opposition to the plea for a commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment. Herbert Clay, Solicitor-General of the Marietta circuit, had preceded the former Governor in a speech against commutation.
Former Congressman William M. Howard presented Frank's appeal to the Governor.
In accepting an invitation of the State and the defence to visit the National penitentiary before he formulates his decision the Governor indicated that he was prepared to grant a reprieve to the murderer of Mary Phagan and to submit himself as to every detail of the crime. He asked Solicitor Dorsey for copy of his appeal, delivered to the jury in the Frank case.
A largely attended mass meeting was held on the Capitol grounds after Gov. Slaton had adjourned the hearing. Frank's friends in opposition to clemency were made by N. E. Evans, Daniel H. Kent and H. D. Spencer. The cheers that greeted the speakers were heard in Gov. Slaton's office as he sat in jail, which he is only a block from the Capitol. Many of those who attended the meeting were from Georgian towns, though the large majority were Atlanta people.
While the mass meeting was in progress a company of the Atlanta National Guard marched by the Capitol grounds. There was no explanation given for the appearance of the military, but it was generally understood that Gov. Slaton had ordered the troops under arms so that they might be ready in the event of trouble.
The mass meeting, however, was orderly, except for vociferous cheering and the slight of the troops excited no unfavorable comment.
The Governor's office and large rally held in the Capitol grounds after the hearing opened.
In urging commutation ex-Congressman Howard followed closely the lines of his address last week before the State commission.
Howard laid stress on the letter written by the late Judge Roan on his behalf in behalf of Frank and also contended that the notes found beside Mary Phagan's body proved that Jim Conley, the negro who accused Frank, murdered her. He said that the notes, signed by Tom Greenback, Daily King, James Browner and Black, which was in effect that Frank never was a perpetrator of the crime, were genuine.
Howard asked for the return of the body to the Governor, but it was not beyond the prayer of the petition, a full pardon.
'It is your contention that Judge Roan could have inflicted life imprisonment in this case,' the Governor asked.
'It is. He could have done so legally,' answered Mr. Howard.
Mr. Howard contended that the evidence did not lagally or morally convict Frank with the murder of Mary Phagan.
'In the light of the evidence Frank could not have been guilty of the crime,' he said.
Conley robbed the girl first and murdered her. If you take the testimony of Conley out of the record, marshal every other fact of evidence, you cannot connect Frank with the murder. The author of the murder note is the author of the murder.
'I think I can make it perfectly clear to your Excellency that Conley laid the crime on Frank.'
Howard stated that if Conley's testimony was true there was no use for argument whatever. But it was not true, he contended, and therefore Frank is innocent.
Gov. Slaton frequently asked questions about minute details of the testimony.
'Was there any evidence,' asked the Governor, 'as to how Miss Phagan remained unharmed? It is questioned whether Italian readiness for war would have proved a fortunate thing for Germany.
German military circles the state of exhaustion of the Italian army since the Libyan campaign, has been no secret. The Italian army has always had to overcome great difficulties to obtain the necessary funds to attack a state of military preparedness. Two Ministers of War found this task a nut too hard to crack. The Minister of War is to have 1,000,000 lire (\$200,000,000) at his disposal, according to L'Espresso, a goodly part of this amount still is lacking.
The Italian army of to-day is estimated at 1,100,000 men. Estimates in military manuals have proved erroneous during the war. For the present German military circles are inclined to doubt the belligerent spirit of the Italian army—at least so long as no defeats are recorded and the general 'sentiment' always an important factor of the Italian character, does not suffer.
German military writers recall the fact that Italy has never won a single war individually. They say her present difficulties may be expected to demand considerable, and in all probability will have little to offer in return. Neither in 1859 nor in 1866 did Italy gain her victories by her own strength. The Libyan campaign was based on Ottoman impotence on the sea, while it was only with a loss of 100,000 men that the Italian were able to gain a strip of seaboard against the indifferently equipped Turkish troops and half naked Arabs. The invasion of the interior remained a dream of the future.
Regarding the present operations it is doubted in Germany that Italy will respect or be able to respect Swiss neutrality.
Probably no declaration of war in the world's history has ever created so little excitement as was evoked in Berlin by the Italian war declaration to Austria-Hungary. The Italian war declaration was received in Berlin with a shrug of the shoulder and expressions of contempt.
Tough-tongued says:
The German public has accepted Italy's declaration of war with that cool shrug of the shoulder, that so expressive from the German standpoint, signifies that neither the morality nor strength of the opponent is appraised very highly. Every one feels convinced that Italy's declaration of war is a long war, but no one believes that the ultimate outcome can be influenced thereby.
Morgenthau Honored by Turks. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11, via London, June 12.—United States Ambassador Henry Morgenthau has been made an honorary doctor of laws by Constantinople College. The occasion was the twenty-fifth annual commencement of the college.

the best evidence we have, but that is very indefinite and necessarily so, for part of her life had been spent in Russia, and she had received before death, as she did the injury to other parts of "her body," replied Mr. Howard.
'What do you say of the efficacy of the evidence, other than Conley's testimony?'
'If that was excluded, there would not be even a suspicion,' stated Mr. Howard.
Mr. Howard then submitted nineteen instances in which he alleged Frank was assisted before Jim Conley's testimony had entered the case. These instances included such statements that Frank was the last person to see Mary Phagan alive, Frank's alleged nervousness and the failure of Frank's wife to visit him after his arrest. None of these charges was true, said Howard.
After Howard concluded ex-Gov. Brown spoke against commutation. He cited cases when he was Governor wherein executive clemency was asked and refused on account of not having recommendations from Judge, Judge or Solicitor.
Referring to Judge Roan's letter Brown said:
'You find anywhere in a copy of that letter where Judge Roan says he thought the jury made a mistake. That letter was written when the shadows of death were over Judge Roan, and any man in that condition allows his heart to rule over his brain.
'I am here to defend the courts and their decisions. I do not see why Leo Frank should have any different process to which any other citizen of Georgia would be allowed, or has been allowed, in the past when convicted of murder.'
'It is all right if you want to know that the mob dominated at the trial of Frank. I was Governor then,' he said, 'and I know the charge is false and the courts were so high that you could strike a death blow to our courts and a trial by jury, give this man a new trial. This case in the manner in which it has been handled in the press has put trial by jury on trial. One law for all, or no law at all should prevail.
'The people are looking to the Governor's office to see if Georgia will reverse herself. They want to know if we have a law that will hang a poor man who cannot employ lawyers and not another who can employ counsel and subsidize the press. They want to know in this case whether the decision of the State Supreme Court and the United States Supreme Court.
'But I leave it to your Excellency's good judgment, and feel perfectly safe.'

GALLI POLI TOWN MENACED.
Allies Also Fighting Close to Maldo in Dardanelles Campaign. LONDON, June 12.—The Allies are now fighting in the region of the town of Gallipoli, according to advices from Athens.
A battle has been in progress since Thursday around Maldo.
BERLIN, via London, June 12.—A Constantinople despatch says that an allied force which attempted an attack on Sedd el Bahr was decimated and forced to retreat in haste to their trenches. Turkish artillery has blown up an allied ammunition depot.
German Baron Killed. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. AMSTERDAM, via London, June 12.—The Koelnische Zeitung announces that Baron Ernst von Saalfeld, second son of Prince Ernst of Saxe-Meiningen, half brother of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, has been killed on the eastern front. He was born on July 4, 1836.
Belians Guard Against Aeron. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. ROYAL, June 12.—A Sofia despatch says that anti-aeronauts have been stationed along the frontier, with orders to prevent possible Turkish and German reconnaissance.
HOPS FOR SUFFRAGE AT LUNA.
A 'suffrage hopper' is to be a new Luna Park attraction. Hoppers will cover the United States in forty-eight hops, but they must hop on the suffrage states. New York, at the top of the hopper, will stand Victory 1915 in a white dress and a yellow sash. Those who make the ascent on one foot will get a souvenir box of votes for women's suffrage.
The 'suffrage hopper' is being erected by the Equal Suffrage Publishing Corporation, of which Mrs. Norman DeL Whitehouse is president and Ethel Lynn Patterson vice-president.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.
Announce—to begin Monday—a Radical Semi-Annual Clearance
The most important value giving event of the half-year—a sale designed to clear our Five Selling Salons of all remaining Spring Styles—
\$15 for Suits—formerly selling to \$45
Remaining garments from various lines, grouped for prompt clearance; about 50 suits. (No alterations)
\$25 for Suits—formerly selling to \$65
Outing and Service Styles of tweed, serge, gabardine, etc.
\$35 for Suits—formerly selling to \$85
Smart Tailleur and demi-tailleur effects, for street, travel and semi-dress.
\$45 for Suits—formerly selling to \$95
Of silk and cloth; suitable for calling or informal wear.
Model Suits and Gowns at Half Price and Less—(French Salon, 4th Floor)
at \$18—Dresses—formerly selling to \$65
Street, afternoon and dance styles; small groups from broken lines.
at \$35—Gowns & Dresses—formerly to \$125
Of cloth and silk; for street wear and afternoon affairs.
at \$55—Exquisite Gowns—formerly to \$145
For Dinners, Receptions and other formal or informal occasions.
at \$28—Silk Coats and Throws—formerly to \$65
Of faille, taffeta, gros de Londres, chiffon, etc.
at \$10—Silk Coatees—originally to \$45
Ones and twos of a kind, suitable for Summer Porch Wear, or as an added touch to the Lingerie Frock.
at \$45—Silk Afternoon Coats—formerly to \$85
Fashionable models, of satin, faille and taffeta, including conservative black coats.
at \$65 & \$75—Rich Wraps—formerly to \$145
Afternoon and evening styles; in correct French models, fashioned from exquisite materials and beautifully embroidered or richly lined with silk and chiffon.
\$15—\$25—\$35 for Coats—formerly to \$65
A clearance of broken lines, in smart Spring Styles—of soft velours, zephyr cloths and novelty materials.
\$25 to \$30 Costume Blouses at \$15
Delightful cool Summer styles—all new effects, just made from reserve stocks of fine laces, Georgette crepe, Brussels net, silk-net and chiffon in white and cream—15 smart models to select from.
Clearance of \$10 to \$25 Spring Blouses at \$5 and \$9
A closing out of remaining lines in silk, satin, chiffon, Georgette Crepe, linen and lingerie.
Clearance of \$15 to \$25 Hats at \$5
About 50 styles in tailored millinery suitable for walking, motoring, traveling, etc., mostly black or colors to match the tailleur suit—a Clearance of Spring lines.
Beautiful New Summer Hats, \$15
Entirely new styles in light Mid-season effects; of tulle, crepe, chiffon, leghorn, hemp, etc., white and light shades; or in fashionable combinations of navy-blue-and-white. A very splendid selection—Regular \$25 and \$28 values. (Semi-dress and Country Hats \$10).
Unusually Smart Outing Hats at \$5
The most "wearable" sport hat of the season—of white stitched silk, with facings of Kelly green, navy, rose and other smart shades.

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